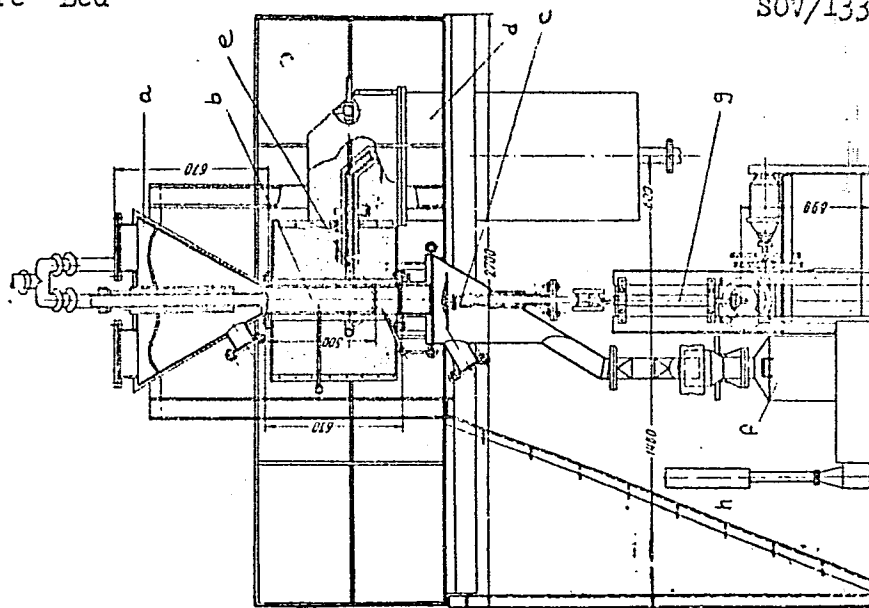Investigation of Reduction Process
in Ore Bed

77442
SOV/133-60-1-3/30

Card 5/11   Fig. 13.   See card 6/11 for Caption

Investigation of Reduction Process   77442
in Ore   Bed   SOV/133-60-1-3/30

                    See Card 5/11 for Fig. 13.

                    Fig. 13. Experimental installation for investigation
                    of ore reduction in counter flow: (a) ore hopper,
                    150 kg capacity; (b) diameter of furnace stack, 130
                    mm; height of reduction zone, 500 mm; volumetric
                    velocity of gas, m^3/m^2 sec = 0.76; productivity of
                    installation (by ore), 20 kg/hr; (c) rotary table;
                    (d) gas preheater; (e) six tuyeres; (f) receiving
                    containers; (g) power drive; (h) scales.

                    The experimental installation for study of the re-
                    duction process in the layer; the results of experiments;
                    the methods of calculation of reduction process in the
                    counter flow; and the experimental study of reduction
                    process in counter flow are described. The calculations
                    (at given changes of temperature and the speed of gas
                    along the height of ore layer, i.e., with known K_Σ

Card 6/11   and K) showed the relationship between the degree of

Investigation of Reduction Process
in Ore Bed

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SOV/133-60-1-3/30

ore reduction and accumulation of CO_2 and height of the layer (see Fig. 12). The solution was worked out by B. A. Bokovikov with participation of V. M. Malkin.
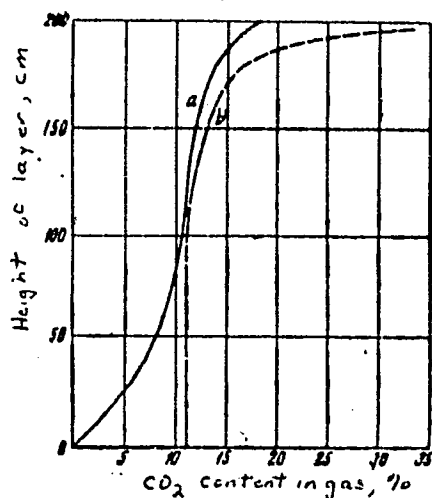

Fig. 12. Accumulation of CO_2 along height of ore layer during counter flow process (pellets, 25 mm diameter; gas velocity, 0.75 m/sec; 33% CO'; temperature 900° C. (a) actual concentration of CO_2; (b) equilibrium concentration of CO_2.

Card 7/11

Investigation of Reduction Process
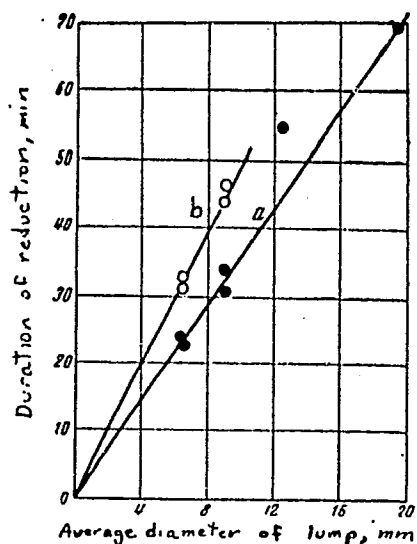in Ore Bed

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SOV/133-60-1-3/30

Fig. 7. Relrtionship
between duration of
reduction up to 50% (a);
up to 60% (b) at 850° C,
and average diameter of
pellets.

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Investigation of Reduction Process
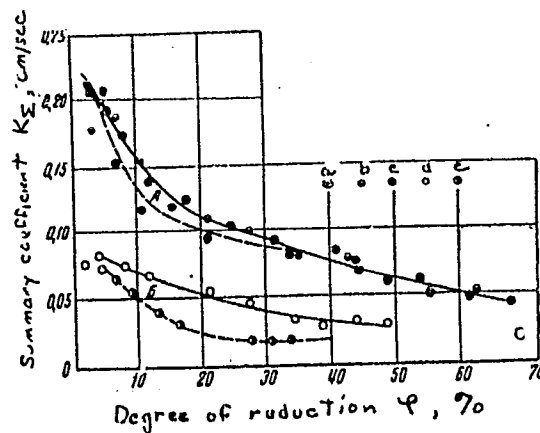in Ore Bed

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SOV/133-60-1-3/30

Fig. 8.   Relationship between summary coefficient
K_Σ and degree of reduction at 850° C, and various
initial concentrations of CO_2 (A) or FeO content in
pellets (B). (a) (1.65% CO_2); (b) (3.60% CO_2); (c) (5.6%
CO_2) (d) 6.0% FeO); (3) (14.39% FeO).

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Investigation of Reduction Process
in Ore Bed

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The authors arrived at the following conclusions: (1)
They showed the possibility of a quantitative evaluation
of summary speed of reduction process in the layer by
the averaged characteristics of accumulation of gas
products, obtained experimentally under conditions
close to industrial conditions (see Fig. 7). (2) The
developed method of experimental study of ore re-
duction in the immobile layer permits analytical
calculation of the process in counter flow, with
the determination of its intensity, the required height
of the layer, and other characteristics of reduction
work of gas in the ore bed (see Fig. (8), (3) An
experimental check of calculated data of reduction
in the counter flow of ore and gas confirmed the
high intensity of reduction in the layer at moderate
temperatures and showed that the error of calculations
does not exceed 10%. (4) A further investigation of
the reduction process at higher temperatures is re-
quired (taking into account the reaction of reducing
Card 10/11   carbon dioxide by carbon of the coke).

Investigation of Reduction Process
in Ore   Bed

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There are 12 figures; 1 table; and 6 references, 5
Soviet, 1 U.S. The U.S. reference is: W. Wetherill,
C. Furnas, Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, 1934,
Vol 26, Nr 9.

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metallur-
gical Technology (VNIIMT)

Card 11/11

LAZAREV, B.L.; BOKOVIKOV, B.A.; BABUSHKIN, N.M.; TIMOFEYEV, V.N.;
CHERVOTKIN, V.V.; PRIVALOV, S.I.

Heat exchange and reduction in the stack of a furnace operating
on 100% fluxed sinter. Stal' 25 no.6:487-492 Je '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat i Vsesoyuznyy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgicheskoy teplotekhniki.

5(3) ·

AUTHORS: Nesmeyanov, A. N., Academician, Lutsenko, I. F., Krayts, Z. S., Bokovoy, A. P.

SOV/2c-124-6-19/55

TITLE: The Vinyl Esters of Phosphorous Acid (Vinilovyye efiry fosforistoy kisloty)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 6, pp 1251 - 1254 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The known representatives of the unsaturated esters of phosphorous acid, which are not numerous, are compounds of the allyl series (Refs 1,2). As far as the general methods of synthesis of these esters cannot be used for the production of the acid mentioned in the title not one representative of vinyl esters of this acid is known. In order to be able to investigate the conditions and the isomerization direction the authors have produced both, compounds of the series $(RO)_2POCH = CH_2$ and $ROP(OCH= CH_2)_2$ and trivinyl phosphate. For this purpose they used the acylation reaction of α —monomercurized oxo-compounds (Ref 3) which as it is known proceeds by transfer of the reaction center. Although chloro-mercuri

Card 1/3

acetaldehyde reacts with diethyl-chloro phosphite already
in the cold, the yields in vinyl esters are very small since
it is a well-known fact that esters of phosphorous acid react
with sublimate (Ref 4). In oder to avoid this difficulty
the authors carried out a reaction of diethyl-chloro phosphite
with mercuri bisacetaldehyde in isopentane. The reaction was,
however, not carried out until the formation of the sublimate
but only until the formation of chloro-mercuri acetaldehyde.
In this connection dialkyl vinyl phosphite was obtained in a
yield of about 40%. It was of advantage to add not more than
0.1 mole of the mercury-organic compound and the amine into
the reaction vessel at once. After the addition of an equiva-
lent amount of chlorine phosphite the next portion of the two
substances initially mentioned is added. In connection with
the synthesis of alkyl vinyl phosphite from Menshutkin chloric
anhydride and mercuri bisacetaldehyde already at the beginning
of the reaction a strong polymerization takes place. This
polymerization can be suppressed by the addition of an equi-
valent quantity of bases and the alkyl divinyl esters may be
obtained in a 5o-60% yield. The interaction of dialkyl-chloro

Card 2/3

· The Vinyl Esters of Phosphorous Acid   SOV/2o-124-6-19/55

> phosphite with mercuri bisacetaldehyde in the presence
> of a base leads to still higher yields in dialkyl vinyl
> phosphites (60-70%). In all cases triethyl amine was used
> as base, except for the case of methyl derivatives for the
> synthesis of which diethyl aniline was used. Trivinyl phos-
> phite was produced from phosphorus trichloride in a similar
> way. Finally, the properties and reactions of vinyl phos-
> phites are described. An experimental part gives the usual
> data. There are 1 table and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
               (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: November 25, 1958

Card 3/3

BOKOVOY, A. P.

43

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION   SOV/6034

Konferentsiya po khimii i primeneniyu fosfororganicheskikh soyedineniy. 2d,
    Kazan!, 1959.

Khimiya i primeneniye fosfororganicheskikh soyedineniy; trudy (Chemistry
    and Use of Organophosphorus Compounds; Conference Transactions) Moscow,
    Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962. 630 p. Errata slip inserted. 2800 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Kazanskiy filial.

Resp. Ed.: A. Ye. Arbuzov, Academician; Ed. of Publishing House: L. S.
    Povarov; Tech. Ed.: S. G. Tikhomirova.

PURPOSE: This collection of conference transactions is intended for chemists,
    process engineers, physiologists, pharmacists, physicians, veterinarians,
    and agricultural scientists.

COVERAGE: The transactions include the full texts of most of the scientific
    papers presented at the Second Conference on the Chemistry and Use of

Card 1/14

43

Chemistry and the Use of Organophosphorus (Cont.)   SOV/6034

Organophosphorus Compounds held at Kazan' from 2 Nov through 1 Dec 1959. .
The material is divided into three sections: Chemistry, containing 67 arti-
cles; Physiological Activity of Organophosphorus Compounds, containing 26
articles; and Plant Protection, containing 12 articles. The reports reflect
the strong interest of Soviet scientists in the chemistry and application of
organophosphorus compounds. References accompany individual reports.
Short summaries of some of the listed reports have been made and are given
below.

TABLE OF CONTENTS: [Abridged]:

Card 2/14

Chemistry and the Use of Organophosphorus (Cont.)   SOV/6034

Lutsenko, I. F., Z. S. Krayts, and A. P. Bokovoy. [Moskovskiy
gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow
State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)].   Vinyl Esters of Acids of
Phosphorus
                                                              305
    Vinyl esters of phosphorous, phosphorothioic, phosphonic, and
    α-ketophosphonic acids, as well as substituted vinyl esters of
    phosphorous and phosphoric acids, have been obtained and their
    properties described. The methods used in obtaining the esters
    have also been described in detail.

Chang, Jung-Yü. [Institute of Organoelemental Compounds].   Esters
of Unsaturated Phosphonic Acids
                                                              310
    Esters of unsaturated phosphonic acids have been synthesized and
    for the first time described in the scientific literature. The methods
    of synthesis are described in detail.

Kamay, Gil'm, and V. S. Tsivunin [Kazan' Institute of Chemical Tech-
nology imeni S. M. Kirov]. Some Derivatives of Ethylalkenyl Phos-
phonic Acids
                                                              317
Card 9/14

LETSENKO, I.F., KRAYTS, Z.S., BOKOVOY, A.P.

Vinyl esters of phosphorus acids.

Khimiya i Primeneniye Fosfororganicheskikh Soyedineniy (Chemistry and application of organophosphorus compounds) A. YE. ARBUZOV, Ed. Publ. by Kazan Affil. Acad. Sci., USSR, Moscow 1962, 632 pp.

Collection of complete papers presented at the 1959 Kazan Conference on Chemistry of organophosphorus Compounds.

L 11325-65   EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T   P:-4/Pr-4   RPL   DJ/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP4045056   S/0249/64/020/006/0025/0027

AUTHOR: Sady*kh-Zade, S. I.; Gasanova, F. A.; Sultanov, K.;
Bokovoy, A. P.; Litvinova, O. V.; Ponomarenko, V. A.

TITLE: Synthesis of [(epoxyamino)organo]silanes

SOURCE: AN AzerbSSR, Doklady, v. 20, no. 6, 1964, 25-27

TOPIC TAGS: silicone, silane, organosilicon compound

ABSTRACT: A study of the synthesis of organosilicon monomers contain-
ing epoxy groups in organic substituents on silicon has been contin-
ued. The feasibility was shown of synthesizing [(epoxyamino)organo]-
silanes by addition of alkyl(alkoxy)silanes to alkenylepoxyamines in
the presence of chloroplatinic acid. Twelve [(epoxyamino)organo]sil-
anes were prepared in 8—57.9% yields; their physical constants are
tabulated in the original article. Most of the new compounds polym-
erize on standing. Their polymerization properties will be described
in a separate paper. Addition of 1,3-diethyl-1,3-dimethyldisiloxane
to diallylepoxyamine in the presence of chloroplatinic acid formed in
quantitative yield a viscous oil polymer which sets on standing:

Card 1/2

L 11325-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4045056

$[C_{15}H_{33}Si_2O_2N]$; the average molecular weight is 1780. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 10 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftikhimicheskikh protsessov (Institute of Petrochemical Processes)

SUBMITTED: 25Feb64   ATD PRESS: 3106   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, IC   .   NO REF SOV: 005   OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

Bokovoy, N.

U S S R

5365. CURRENT COLLECTING GEAR FOR THREE PHASE SYSTEM OF ELECTRIC TRACTION ON INLAND WATERWAYS. Bokovoi, N. (Morsk. Rech. Flot (Sea & Riv. Fleet, Moscow), Dec, 1954, 31, 32) An illustrated description is given of a proposal for a screw-propelled electric tug connected by a flexible cable to a carriage, based on trolley bus practice, which runs on overhead lines supported by poles on the bank of the waterway. The voltage is 3kV up to a step-down transformer on the tug. Tension in the flexible cable is adjusted automatically by an electric winch. (L).

BOKOVOY, N. V.. kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, Leningrad.

Some problems of improving the quality and lowering the cost of
contact systems. Zhel.dor.transp. 37 no.10:19-20 O '55.

(Electric railroads)

(MIRA 9:1)

BOKOVOY, N.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Calculation of the relative values of contact brackets. Sbor.
LIIZHT no.149:73-83 '55.   (MLRA 9:6)
                    (Electric railroads)

32(3)

SOV/112-59-5-9100

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 5, p 99 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Bokovoy, N. V.

TITLE: Connecting Single-Phase Contact Lines to Three-Phase Transformers

PERIODICAL: Sb. Leningr. in-ta inzh. zh.-d. transp., 1957, Nr 155, pp 136-149

ABSTRACT: Two alternate schemes are suggested for connecting single-phase trolley lines on two track sections to three-phase traction transformers. In the first scheme, the contact wires of both tracks are connected to different phases, with the messengers and rails connected to the third phase. This scheme has the disadvantage of requiring hanger insulators between the trolley wire and messenger or else of using plastic or capron hangers. In the second scheme, the trolley wires are connected to different phases while the third phase is connected to the rails of both tracks. With both schemes, nontraction-customer supply is considerably simplified, electromagnetic interference of trolley lines with overhead communication lines is reduced, and the load asymmetry in the supplying three-phase system is reduced. The second

Card 1/2

SOV/112-59-5-9100

Connecting Single-Phase Contact Lines to Three-Phase Transformers

scheme was used in the 1955-1956 project (Translator's note: blueprints) of electrification of the Leningrad-Malaya Vishera section with AC locomotives with step-type frequency control and traction induction motors. A design diagram of the section and electrical calculations of a trolley line that comprises a BM-70 messenger and a TF-100 contact wire are presented. It is noted that the inductive reactance of any phase is one-half that of the contact wire-rail loop of a single-phase trolley-line connection. With the rated trolley voltage 22 kv and the maximum load 306 amp, the voltage drop is 4.8%. For reliability of supply, it is reasonable to provide two transformers, each 75% of full substation capacity. Only a small (1.5-2.15%) voltage asymmetry with the most unfavorable phase loading is expected; this asymmetry would tend to decrease with increase of the symmetrical load in the area. In considering communication interference, it was found that the communication line should be spaced 15-21 m away from the railroad track to keep the noise within a permissible value.

Card 2/2

L.A.Ch.

BOKOVOY, N.V. , kand.tekhn..nauk

Concerning the review-article "Erroneous assertions on some aspects of electric traction development." Vest.TSNII MPS 18 no.3:63-64 My '59.
(MIRA 12:8)

1. Leningradskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodoroshnogo transporta im. akad.V.N.Obraztsova.
     (Electric railroads--Wires and wiring)
   (Electric locomotives--Equipment and supplies)

BOKRETAS, Andras, dr.; MESZAROS, Istvan, dr.; SCHWEIGER, Otto, dr.

Considerations on case histories of chronic tuberculous in-patients in the community Baranya in 1959. Tuberkulozis 15 no.5:155-157 My '62.

1. Baranya Megyei Tbc Gondozo Intezet (ig. foorvos: Bokretas Andras dr.) Mohacsi Jarasi Korhaz (ig. foorvos: Csete Istvan dr.) es Orsz. Koranyi Tbc Intezet (ig. foorvos: Boszormenyi Miklos dr., tudomanyos vezeto: Foldes Istvan dr.)kozlemenye.

(TUBERCULOSIS statist)

HUNGARY

BOKRI, E., FEHER, O., and MOZSIK, G., of the Institute of Physiology
(Elettani Intezet) of the Debrecen Medical University.

"Study of Denervational Hypersensitivity in Sympathetic Ganglia"

Abstract [Authors' Hungarian summary, modified]: Authors studied the
change of sensitivity of the ggl. cerv. sup. of the cat, preganglionar-
ily denervated, comparing it with the intact ganglion on the other
side, with particular attention to the changes in the sensitivity of
the two acetylcholine-receptor systems, as well as the hypersensitivity
which had developed in the decentralized nictitating membrane. They
conclude that in the development of hypersensitivity the chief role is
played by the numerical increase of the free acetylcholine receptors
—as a result of the liberation of innervated receptors— and not the
individually changed sensitivity of individual receptors. [32 references,
mainly Western].

.2451   - END -
CSO: 2000-N

12

Contribution on cholinesterase in vivo. I. Determination of cholinesterase activity in vivo. Acta physiol.hung. 18 no.1: 1-9 '60.

1. Physiologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universitat, Debrecen.
        (CHOLINESTERASE chemistry)
        (GANGLIA, AUTONOMIC, chemistry)

FEHER, O.; BOKRI, E.

Contribution on the kinetics of cholinesterase in vivo. II. Comparison
of the hydrolysis of acetylcholine and acetyl-β-methylcholine in the
superior cervical ganglion of the cat in vivo and in vitro. Acta
physiol.hung. 18 no.1:11-17 '60.

1. Physiologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universitat, Debrecen.
        (GANGLIA, AUTONOMIC, metabolism)
        (ACETYLCHOLINE, metabolism)
        (CHOLINESTERASE, metabolism)

BCXRI, Emil; FEHER, Otto; MOZSIK, Gyula

Examination of denervation oversensitivity on sympathetic
-ganglions. Biol orv kozl MTA 14 no.1:95-110 '63.

1. Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Elettani Intezete.

BOKRINSKAYA, A. A.
   Min Higher Education Ukrainian SSR. Kiev Order of Lenin Polytechnic Inst.
   Chair of Theoretical Principles of Radio Engineering.

BOKRINSKAYA, A. A. - "Investigation of thermistors as non-linear inertia elements
for electrical circuits." Min Higher Education Ukrainian SSR. Kiev Order of Lenin
Polytechnic Inst. Chair of Theoretical Principles of Radio Engineering. Kiev, 1956.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 13, 1956

SOV/58-59-4-8758

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal Fizika, 1959, Nr 4, p 197 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Bokrinskaya, A.A.

TITLE: Dynamic Thermistor Characteristics

PERIODICAL: Izv. Kiyevsk. politekhn. in-ta, 1956, Vol 21, pp 157 - 167

ABSTRACT: The author develops a theory of dynamic mode of operation for a thermistor as controlled by the current from a cell in the electric circuit. The proposed approximation of the transformed temperature characteristic of the thermistor (the difference of the thermistor temperature and that of the surrounding medium) is made the basis of integrating the heat-balance equation in a general form.

From the author's résumé

Card 1/1

37409

9,2/00

AUTHORS: Bokrinskaya, A.A. and Bogdanov, G.B.

TITLE: Ferrite thermoresistors (dynamic characteristics)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy,
Radiotekhnika, v. 5, no. 1, 1962, 26 - 36

TEXT: The characteristics of nonmagnetized ferrite
temperature-dependent resistors (FTR) are investigated by using
the earlier method proposed for thermistors (Ref. 2 -
A.A. Bokrinskaya - Dinamicheskiye kharakteristiki termistorov
(Dynamic characteristics of thermistors) pub. by Kiyev Order of
Lenin Polytechnical Institute, 1956, 21). First, the static
characteristics are given and an example of such a characteristic
is shown in Fig. 1. This gives the resistance of various types
of FTR as a function of temperature Θ . The first three curves
refer to manganese ferrites, while curves 4 and 5 are for
Mg-Mn materials. With regard to the dynamic operation of FTR,
this refers primarily to their work in AC circuits, where the
principal characteristic of the ferrite is its resistance-
temperature dependence, $R_\Theta = \Psi(\Theta)$. The thermal balance in a
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Ferrite thermoresistors S/142/62/005/001/002/012
                                 E192/E382

FTR can be described by:

$$C \frac{d\Theta}{dt} + H\Theta = R(\Theta) i^2(t) \qquad (1)$$

where C and H represent the differential thermal capacitance and the differential dissipation constant of the resistor, while $\Theta = \Theta_{\text{п}} - \Theta_0$, where Θ_0 is the temperature of the surrounding medium and $\Theta_{\text{п}}$ is the temperature difference on the FTR. The equation is analyzed under the assumption that the resistor operates under conditions such that the load is much greater than $R_{\text{п}}$; secondly, the temperature of the resistor is uniform and C and H are independent of temperature. It is also assumed that the resistance   :
as a function of temperature is in the form

$R(\Theta) = A/\Theta^n$ where $n > 0$ and A is a constant. Eq. (1)

Card 2/5

Ferrite thermoresistors ....

thus becomes an equation of the Bernoulli type. If it is assumed that the current is in the form:

$$i = I_o + I_m \sin \omega t \qquad (6)$$

the solution of Eq. (1) gives the following dynamic current-voltage characteristic:

$$U = iA \left\{ \frac{A}{H}\left(I_0^2 + \frac{I_m^2}{2}\right) + \frac{2 A I_0 I_m}{H \sqrt{1 + (\omega \tau_e)^2}} \sin \left[\arcsin\left(\frac{i - I_0}{I_m}\right) - \varphi_1\right] - \frac{A I_m^2}{2 H \sqrt{1 + (2\omega\tau_e)^2}} \cos \left[2\arcsin\left(\frac{i - I_0}{I_m}\right) - \varphi_2\right]\right\}^{-\frac{n}{1+n}} . \qquad (9)$$

Card 3/5

Ferrite thermoresistors S/142/62/005/001/002/012
E192/E382

where $\tau = C/H$,

$\tau_e = \tau/(1 + n)$,

$tg \varphi_1 = \omega \tau_e$ and

$tg \varphi_2 = 2\omega \tau_e$.

The above equation is employed to analyze a number of special cases, in particular, the case when $I_m/I_o \ll 1$. In this case, the FTR behaves as an impedance consisting of a resistance r in series with a parallel combination of a resistance and an inductance.   There are 10 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra teoreticheskikh osnov radiotekhniki
Kiyevskogo ordena Lenina politekhnicheskogo
instituta   (Department of the Theoretical
Principles of Radio-engineering of the Kiyev
Order of Lenin Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: March 13, 1961 (initially)
Card 4/5   July 8, 1961 (after revision)

BOGDANOV, Georgiy Brunovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; BOKRINSKAYA, Aleksandra Akimovna, kand. tekhn. nauk; AFANAS'YEV, Yu.N., kand.tekhn. nauk, retsenzent.

[Ferrite thermistors] Ferritovye termistory. Kiev, Gostekhizdat USSR, 1964.   190 p.   (MIRA 17:6)

L 52369-65   EWT(1)/EED-2

AUTHOR: Bokrinskaya, A. A.; Komlik, V. V.

TITLE: Ferrite capacitance transducers

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiotekhnika, v. 8, no. 1, 1965, 105-108

TOPIC TAGS: ferroelectric crystal, electric capacitance, electronic component, electronic circuit

ABSTRACT: The use of polycrystalline ferrites as capacitance transducers has been studied with samples of yttrium garnet with a specific resistance $p > 10^{10}$ ohm-cm. The spherically-shaped ferrites were 1.5 mm in diameter. Determinations were made of temperature dependence of transducer capacitance at various frequencies (Fig. 1), frequency dependence of transducer capacitance (Fig. 2), and thermal sensitivity as determined by the thermal coefficient of capacitance (Fig. 3). The frequency at which capacitance was measured was found to be the controlling parameter, and a measuring system based on frequency-conversion circuits employing ferrite capacitance transducers was synthesized. One such circuit is the Hartley electron-tube oscillator.

Card 1/5

L 52369-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011959

Fig. 1. Temperature
dependence of ferrite
transducer capacitance
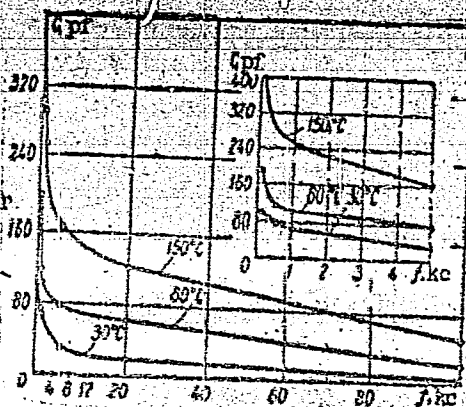for various measured
frequencies
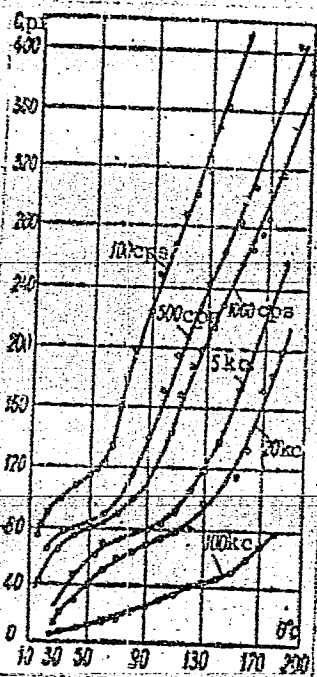
Card 2/5

L 52369-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011959

Fig. 2. Frequency-dependence of transducer capacitance for various ambient temperatures

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L 52369-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011959

Fig. 3. Temperature dependence of the thermal coefficient of capacitance for various measured frequencies
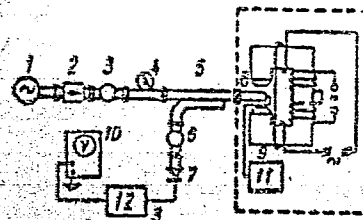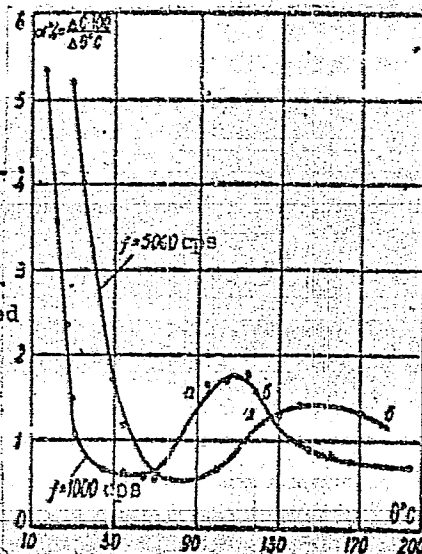
Fig. 4. SHF power meter with ferrite capacitance transducer

1 – SHF generator; 2 – gate; 3, 6 – attenuator; 4 – wave meter; 5 – directional coupler; 7 – detector indicator of resonance tuning; 8 – bolometer head with capacitance transducer; 9 – magnet; 10 – frequency-conversion circuit.

Card   4/5

L 52369-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011959

0

A block diagram of an shf power meter incorporating the frequency-conversion circuit is in Fig. 4. In this system, a ferrite transducer is placed on the short-circuited wall of a waveguide bolometer head. By interacting with the magnetic component of a linearly polarized field, the ferrite bolometer absorbs the power under conditions of ferromagnetic resonance. The energy absorbed by the bolometer changes the dielectric constant of the ferrite and, as a result, the frequency of the frequency-conversion circuit is changed.

Ferrite capacitance transducers possess high sensitivity, are easily incorporated into frequency-conversion circuits, and are recommended as primary transducers for measurement and control systems.

Orig. art. has 5 garphs and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 15Jan64   INCL: 00   SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 003   OTHER: 004   FSD v. 1, no. 7

Card 5/5

EWT(1)/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AP5026488

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/019/0024/0024

AUTHORS: Bokrinskaya, A. A.; Stashuk, V. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Pulse generator. Class 21, No. 175080

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 19, 1965, 24

TOPIC TAGS: pulse generator, thermistor

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a pulse generator. To produce pulses with width and repetition interval from tens of milliseconds to hundreds of seconds, an indirect heating thermistor as the time setting element is connected in the anode circuit of the tube.

SUB CODE: EC/   SUBM DATE: 19Oct64

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.373.431.1

L 36281-65   EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/EEC-4/T/EEC(b)-2/EWA(h)   Pk-4/Pc-4/Pg-4/
Pk-4/Pl-4

ACCESSION NR: AP5007331   Pac-4/Pg-4/Peb/Pi-4/Pj-4/ S/0286/65/000

AUTHOR: Bokrinskaya A. A.; Kislyakovskiy A. V.; Vunfesmeri V. B.; Kudinov, Ye. V.

TITLE: Waveguide measuring head./ Class 21, No. 168343

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 4, 1965, 38

TOPIC TAGS: waveguide measuring head, bolometer, ferrite bolometer, shf power meter,
crystal detector

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a waveguide measuring head designed for
the measurement and control of shf power. To ensure high accuracy and high selectiv-
ity, a ferrite bolometer serving as a selective measuring element and a crystal de-
tector serving as a nonselective inertialess indicator are combined in the terminal
head. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

[DW]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 02Mar64   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: EC,WP

NO REF SOV: 000   OTHER: 000   ATD PRESS: 3219

Card 1/1

L 9496-66   EWT(1)/EWA(h)
ACC NR: AP6000523   SOURCE CODE: UR/0142/65/008/005/0585/0589

AUTHOR: Bokrinskaya, A. A.; Komlik, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Ferrite-material micromodules as quasi-resonance circuits

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiotekhnika, v. 8, no. 5, 1965, 585-589

TOPIC TAGS: microelectronics, microelectronic circuit

ABSTRACT: The C. Koops theory (Phys, Rev., 1951, 83, 121) is set forth, and some results of an experimental investigation of polycrystalline-ferrite (yttrium garnet) micromodules are reported. The 1.5-mm-diameter ferrite ball with 2 or 3 point contacts, Fig a, has an a-c equivalent circuit allowing for the frequency dispersion shown in Fig b and an equivalent circuit allowing for a d-c polarization shown in Fig c. Experimental phase angle vs. frequency characteristics (10 cps to 100 kc) are presented. An RC oscillator was tested in which the conventional quasi-resonant RC circuit was replaced by the above micromodule; the oscillator

Card 1/2   UDC: 549.73:534.1

L 9496-66
ACC NR: AP6000523
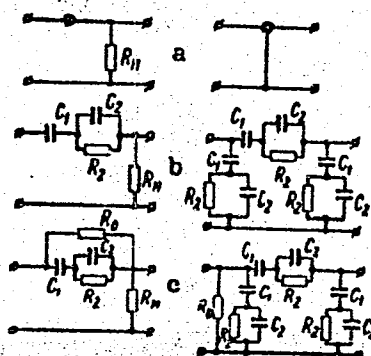
frequency (5--60 kc) was controlled by passing a d-c current (up to 600 μa) through the micromodule. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 9 formulas.   [03]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 09May65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 004/ ATD PRESS:

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7002022   SOURCE CODE: UR/0142/66/009/005/0638/0645

AUTHOR: Bokrinskaya, A. A.; Stashuk, V. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Calculation of transients in electronic circuits containing thermistors

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiotekhnika, v. 9, no. 5, 1966, 638-645

TOPIC TAGS: thermistor, transient phenomenon , $ELECTRONIC$ $CIRCUIT$, $TEMPERATURE$ $CHARACTERISTIC$

ABSTRACT: A method of calculating transients in thermistor-containing electronic circuits is developed. The method is applicable to pentode-tube and transistorized circuits which are stable because of the high internal resistance of such devices. The thermistor temperature characteristic is described by an approximate formula, which permits deriving this formula for the thermistor temperature: $\theta_r = [I_i^2 AM - (I_i^2 AM - \theta_0^{1+n})e^{-t/\tau_r}]^{1/1+n}$, where I_i - current, M - power-sensitivity factor, θ_0 - thermistor temperature rise (over the ambient temperature). Also, a formula for the time needed for the thermistor voltage to

Card 1/2   UDC: 621.372.061

ACC NR: AP7002022
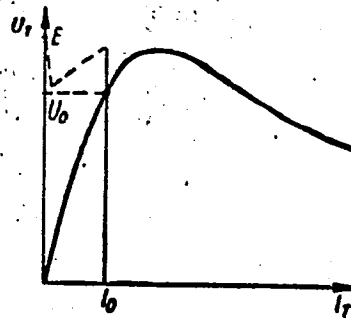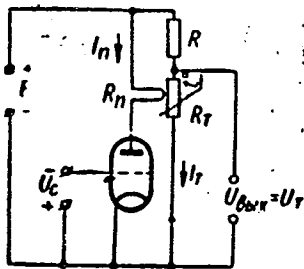
reach a specified point is given; necessary values of power are determined from static I-V curves. In the more compli- cated case of a heater-type thermistor (see figure), it is proven that the operating point corresponding to maximum sensitivity lies on the ascending portion of the static I-V characteristic of the thermistor;

there, the thermistor resistance only slightly depends on the current flowing through it. For this case, the thermistor temperature is given by:

$$\theta_r = \frac{P_n}{K_1}\left(1 + \frac{\tau_1}{\tau_1 - \tau_1}e^{t/\tau_1} - \frac{\tau_1}{\tau_1 - \tau_1}e^{t/\tau_1}\right).$$ Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 42 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 04May65 / ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR7004293   (A)   SOURCE CODE: UR/0274/66/000/011/A078/A078

AUTHOR: Bokrinskaya, A. A.; Stashchuk, V. D.

TITLE: Thermistor selective filters for infralow frequencies

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Radiotekhnika i elektrosvyaz', Abs. 11A625

REF SOURCE: Vestn. Kiyevsk. politekhn. in-ta. Ser. radiotekhn., no. 2, 1965, 166-174

TOPIC TAGS: electric filter, thermistor, oscillatory circuit

ABSTRACT: Operation of a thermistor is considered when the amplitude of the alternating component of the thermistor current is substantially lower than the bias current I_0 that determines the operating point on the thermistor characteristic. In this case the thermistor acts as a linear inertial element in the circuit. If its operating point is selected on the drooping portion of its I-V characteristic, its equivalent reactance is inductive. By combining such a thermistor with a capacitor (TC-circuit), a circuit can be built whose frequency characteristics are similar to those of LC-circuits. Amplitude and phase characteristics of series, parallel, and coupled TC-circuits are considered. The TC-circuit can be easily controlled by the bias current I_0, which permits designing the devices suitable for operation in a wide infralow band. Tuning by I_0 can ensure as wide band as that obtainable by varying capacitance in an LC-circuit. By selecting suitable circuit elements, a fairly high equivalent Q-factor (10--15) can be obtained. Sensitivity to the ambient temperature is a disadvantage of TC filters; it could be remedied by thermostat control. Ten figures.I. Z. [Translation of abstract]

Card 1/1   SUB CODE: 09   UDC: 621.317.75.621.316.825

MOSZEW, J.; INASINSKI, A.; BOKSA, J.

Addition reactions in the group of Schiff's bases. Addition of isothiocyan acid esters. II. Bul chim PAN 8 no.8:409-411 '60.
(EEAI 10:9/10)

1. Katedra Chemii Organicznej, Uniwersytet Jagiellonski, Krakow. Laboratorium Nr. 6. Instytut Syntezy Organicznej, PAN. Presented by T. Urbanski.

(Chemical reaction)   (Schiff bases)   (Thiocyanic acid)
(Isomers)   (Esters)

The adding of scientific and technical culture to our nation Beograd   Stamparija
Mihajla K Curcica 1940. 32p.

Mihailo Pupin i njegovo delo. /Novi Sad/ Matica srpska /1951/ 348 p. (Naucna izdanja Matice srpske, knj. 11) /Michael Pupin and his work. illus./

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. Vol. 3, no. 3. Library of Congress. March 1954.
Uncl.

BOKSAN, S. NIKOLA TESLA

"A commemoration." p. 1, (TELEKOMUNIKACIJE, Vol. 2, No. 4, Oct. 1953,
Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No.
12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

BOKSAN, S.

"Nikola Tesla and his inventions." p. 2, "Words ending in 'Tron'." p. 7. (Elektrotehnicar, Vol. 7, no. 1, 1953, Zagreb.)

SO: Monthly List of/East European Accessions,/Library of Congress, September 1953, Uncl. Vol. 2, No. 9.

BOKSAN, SLAVKO.

     Edison. Beograd, Izd. Jugoistok (195-7) 163 p. (Biografije znamenitih
Ijudi) (Edison; a biography. port.)

So. East European Accessions List   Vol. 5, No. 9   September, 1956

Electric conductivity of glass. I. Conductivity of mixed glasses. Bela Lengyel and Zoltán Boksay (Eötvös Loránd Univ., Budapest). Z. physik. Chem. (Leipzig) 203, 93–112 (1954).—The elec. cond. of mixed glasses shows a min. that is explained by aid of a model for the elec.-cond. mechanism in glass based on the assumption that the model glass is a pure alkali ion conductor and that the migration of the ions is effected by transition from one lattice hole to another in the next layer. Based on that model the geometric hindrance was also calcd. for the transition of a greater ion into the lattice hole vacated by a smaller one. An equation for the cond. is deduced: $\kappa = A^{r}(n_1 F_{(1)} + n_2 F_{(2)})$ in which κ = cond. of the mixed glass, κ_1 and κ_2 = cond. of the pure components 1 and 2, n_1 and n_2 the mol. fraction of 1 and 2 resp., A, F_1, and F_2 = factors that are characteristic of the degree of hindrance of the migrating ions, and r = a const. characteristic of the glass used, which does not depend on the temp. and which is probably a measure of the no. of lattice holes present in the glass before a current is passed through it. Similarly, equations were deduced for the transport nos. for the ion 1 and 2 resp.: $n_{(1)} = n_{(1)} F_{(1)}/(n_1 F_1 + n_2 F_2)$ which are also independent of the temp. The values calcd. from the theoretically deduced equations agreed with the expti. results.   Friedrich Epstein

BOKSAY, ZOLTAN

Electric conductivity of glasses. II. Conductivity of lithium-sodium, sodium-potassium, and potassium-lithium mixed glasses. Béla Lengyel and Zoltán Boksay (Eötvös Lorand Univ., Budapest). *Z. physik. Chem.* (Leipzig) 204, 157–64(1955); cf. *C.A.* 48, 11120d.—The elec. cond. of Li-Na, Na-K, and K-Li mixed glasses was detd. experimentally as a function of the alkali ratio in the glasses and of the temp. The results conform well to the theory of the elec. cond. of mixed glasses given earlier (*loc. cit.*).

Friedrich Epstein

(1)

F

HUNGARY/Laboratory Equipment. Instrumentation.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 24, 1958, 81416.

Author : Doksay Z., Csakvari B., Lengyel B.
Inst   :
Title   : Of Negative Errors Attained with Glass Electrodes.
          I. Conditions Under Which Negative Errors Occur.

Orig Pub: Magyar tud. akad. kem. tud. oszt., 1957, No 2-3,
          385-401.

Abstract: A formula for calculating potentials of glass
          electrodes has been proposed. This formula accounts
          for the film composition. It is assumed that in the elec-
          trode processes only the protons play an active role.
          In a film composed of gel, they are bound with water
          molecules and with groups of silica glass (the, so-
          called, proton acceptors). When the condition of the

Card   : 1/2

HUNGARY/Laboratory Equipment. Instrumentation.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 24, 1958, 81416.

negative error occur, certain acceptors are
substituted by others that possess different
bondage energies with the protons, and thus causes
the electrode potential to change. The experiments
demonstrated that in concentrated solutions of HCl
and $HClO_4$ the error is the function of time, pro-
vided that the solutions contain undissociated
acid molecules. The authors explain the dependency
of this phenomenon by the difference of HCl con-
centration and particularly by the fact that HCl
molecules do penetrate into the layer of swelling
and that the penetration rate depends on the con-
centration of the adsorbed layer. -- S. Rosenfel'd.

Card   : 2/2

43

807. The electric conductivity of glass. The electric conductivity of alkali borate mixed glasses. B. Lengyel, M. Somogyi, Z. Boksay. *A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Kémiai Tudományok Osztályának Közleményei,* Vol. 9, 1957, No. 3, pp. 299—304, 3 figs.

The theory explaining the electric conductivity of mixed glasses has been extended to cover borate glass systems since a minimum of conductivity can be observed with mixed borate glasses as well. The structure of borate glasses is considerably more complicated than that of silicate glasses. The structure is decisively determined by the ratio of the molar percentages of basic oxides to boric anhydride. Comparison of the electric resistance to the isotherms of density reveals that in general the maxima of these two properties do not appear with the same composition therefore the maxima of resistance are not primarily due to the increased density of the mixed glasses.

GDR / Physical Chemistry—Liquids. Amorphous   B-6
          substances. Gases.

Abs Jour   : Referat Zhur—Khimiya, No. 11, 1959, 37789

Author   : Lengyel, B.; Somogyi, M.; and Boksay, Z.
Inst   : Not given
Title   : The Electric Conductivity of Glasses. III.
             Electric Conductivity of Mixed Soda-Boric Oxide
             Glasses.

Orig Pub   : Z phys Chem (DDR), 209, No. 1-2, 15-21 (1958)
             (in German)

Abstract   : The previously developed and experimentally con-
             firmed theory of the electric conductivity of
             mixed glasses (RZhKhim, 1955, 18279; 1956, 15513)
             has been extended to borate glasses. The proper-
             ties of borate glasses vary in a very complicated
             fashion with the addition of alkali oxides to

Card 1/5

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GDR / Physical Chemistry--Liquids. Amorphous   B-6
             substances. Gases.

Abs Jour   : Referat Zhur--Khimiya, No. 11, 1959, 37789

B_2O_3. The complexity of these changes is due to
the fact that boron changes from a coordination
number of 3 to a coordination number of 4. The
structure of the glasses is determined principally
by the B/O ratio; as a result the simplest mixed
glasses are those in which only the ratio of the
alkali oxides changes while the B/O ratio remains
constant. The latter condition was not observed
in the work of Markin and co-workers (Zhur Fiz
Khim, 28, 247, 344 (1944); 23, 1442 (1949)), and
as a result their data are not suitable as a
check for the theory of the authors. The authors
also disagree with the interpretation which Markin
has given to the electric conductivity of mixed
glasses. A total of 12 glasses were investigated,

Card 2/5

GDR / Physical Chemistry--Liquids.   Amorphous   B-6
        substances.   Gases.

Abs Jour   : Referat Zhur--Khimiya, No. 11, 1959, 37789

containing 80 mol% B_2O_3 and 20% R_2O, where R = Li,
Na, or K; in the course of the experiments one
of the oxides /alkali/ was substituted at 5%
increments by another oxide (the pairs used
were Li-Na, Na-K, and K-Li). The conductivity
was measured at 300°. As in the case of silicate
glasses, a minimum was observed in the conduc-
tivity when the ratio of the alkali oxides in
the glass reached 1 : 1. The dependence of the
electric conductivity on the composition was in-
terpreted on the basis of the formula proposed
earlier; in order to make possible a comparison
of the calculated values with the experimental
values, the authors have found it necessary to

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GDR / Physical Chemistry--Liquids.   Amorphous   B-6
            substances.   Gases.

Abs Jour   : Referat Zhur--Khimiya, No. 11, 1959, 37789

          assume a linear dependence on the composition for
          the value of r_i which characterizes the number
          of vacancies /free volume?/ in the glass.   In
          silicate glasses such a phenomenon was observed
          only in the case of glasses rich in potassium.
          The value of the jump frequency f, as expected,
          was found to be the smaller the greater the dif-
          ference in the ionic radii.   The densities of
          the glasses and their molar volumes were also
          calculated.   The maxima in the curves giving
          the dependence of the density of mixed glasses
          on the composition do not coincide with the min-
          ima in the electric conductivity characteristics
          and the dependence of the molar volume on the
          composition is represented by smooth curves.

    Card 4/5

GDR / Physical Chemistry--Liquids.   Amorphous   B-6
          substances.   Gases.

Abs Jour   : Referat Zhur--Khimiya, No. 11, 1959, 37789

The authors therefore conclude that the changes
in electric conductivity are not related to chan-
ges in density and in molar volume of the glasses
investigated. The data obtained indicate that
the increase in the molar volume in the transi-
tion to the potassium ion is much greater than
could be expected on the basis of differences in
ionic radii; notwithstanding the fact, the elec-
tric conductivity of pure potassium glass is
smaller by almost one full order of magnitude
than that of pure lithium glass. On the basis
of these data, the authors conclude that an in-
crease in molar volume has an unfavorable effect
on electric conductivity. For Part II see
RZhKhim, 1956, 15513. -- Yu. Shmidt

Card 5/5

18

LENGYEL, Bela, a kemiai tudomanyok doktora (Budapest); KSAKVARI, Bela,
(Budapest); BOKSAY, Zoltan (Budapest)

The alkaline error of the glass electrode. I. Problem of the
interpretation of the alkaline error. Kem tud kozl MTA 13 no.3:
301-315 '60.   (EEAI 9:11)

1. Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Altalanos es Szervetlen Kemiai
Intezete, Budapest.
          (Electrodes)   (Glass)

LENGYEL, Bela, Prof., dr. (Budapest VIII, Muzeum korut 6-8); CSAKVARI, Bela
(Budapest VIII, Muzeum korut 6-8); BOKSAY, Zoltan (Budapest VIII, -
Muzeum korut 6-8)

Data on the alkali error of theglass electrode. I. The problem of
interpretation of the alkali error. Acta chimica Hung 25 no.2:225-
242 '60.   (EEAI 10:4)

1. Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, L.Eotvos
University, Budapest.
         (Sodium)   (Errors, Theory of)   (Electrodes)
         (Ion exchange)   (Cations)   (Glass)

38623

S/081/62/000/009/011/075
B158/B101

15.2640

AUTHORS: Lengyel, B., Boksay, Z.

TITLE: The electrical conductivity of glasses. IV. Glasses with
             two different cations

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 9, 1962, 47, abstract
             9B297 (Z. phys. Chem. (DDR), v. 217, nos. 5-6, 1961,
             357-367)

TEXT: The electrical conductivity of glasses containing 16 mole% Na_2O,

68 mole% SiO_2 and varying quantities of MgO, CaO, and BaO was investigated.
In all cases, the logarithm of resistivity was linearly dependent on the
temperature reciprocal: $\log \rho = \alpha/T - \beta$. The logarithm of electrical
conductivity at a fixed temperature increases non-linearly in measure
with the substitution of Mg on Ca, Ca on Ba, and Ba on Mg. It reaches a
maximum with a salient point at the Ba point, then falls again. The α
and β parameters also behave so. An empirical formula is suggested for

Card 1/2

The electrical conductivity of...

S/081/62/000/009/011/075
B158/B101

calculating the resistance: $\rho = (n_x \rho_x^{1/\lambda} + n_y \rho_y^{1/\lambda})^\lambda$, where λ is a parameter equal, for instance, to 3.5 for the Mg-Ba range. Corresponding empirical formulas for α and β take the form: $\alpha = n_x' \alpha_x + n_y' \alpha_y$, and $\beta = n_x' \beta_x + n_y' \beta_y$, where $n_x' = n_x \rho_x^{1/\lambda} / (n_x \rho_x^{1/\lambda} + n_y \rho_y^{1/\lambda})$, $n_y' = n_y \rho_y^{1/\lambda} / (n_x \rho_x^{1/\lambda} + n_y \rho_y^{1/\lambda})$, n_x and n_y = molar parts of the components. Calculations agree closely with test data. For Report III, see RZhKhim, no. 11, 1959, 37789. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

LENGYEL, Bela, kemiai tudomanyok doktora (Budapest); BOKSAY, Zoltan, a kemiai
    tudomanyok kandidatusa (Budapest); GALLYAS, Ferenc (Budapest)

Electric conductivity of glass. IV. The effect of bivalent cation
mixture on conductivity. Kem tud kozl MTA 15 no.1:35-44 '61.
                                                (EEAI 10:6)
1. Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Altalanos es Szervetlen Kemiai
Tanszeke, Budapest.
        (Electric conductivity)   (Glass)   (Cations)

NYILASI, Janos; BOKSAY, Zoltan

Polyamine metal complexes. IV. Kinetic investigation of the oxida-
tion of ethylenediamine-copper complex. Magy kem folyoir 67 no.12:
541-545 D '61.

1. Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Altalanos- es Szervetlen-Kemiai
Tanszeke, Budapest.

NYILASI, Janos; BOKSAY, Zoltan

Polyamine metal complexes.III.Catalytic decomposition of diamine
metal complexes. Magy kem folyoir 67 no.2:52-59 F '62.

1. Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Altalanos es Szervetlen Kemiai
Intezete, Budapest.

ECHEBERG, I. I.

"Certain Problems in the Experimental Investigation of the Strength of Structures Subject to Flexture." Cand Tech Sci, Leningrad Polytechnic Inst imeni M. I. Kalinin, Min Higher Education USSR, Leningrad, 1954. (KL, No 3, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational SO: Sum. No 598, 29 Jul 55

AUTHOR: Boksberg, I. P.

TITLE: On the Degree of Precision Achievable When the Methods of the
Theory of Finite Differences Are Used to Calculate the Internal
Stresses That Arise in a Case of Bending Where the Amount of
Deflection at Individual Points Is Obtained Experimentally (O
tochnosti vychisleniya metodami teorii konechnykh raznostey
vnutrennikh usiliy pri izgibe, yesli velichina progiba v otdel'nykh
tochkakh poluchena eksperimental'no)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. lesotekhn. akad., 1957, Nr 78, pp 11-18

ABSTRACT: The author discusses the matter of the precision achievable in the
calculating of the derivatives (force factors) where the values for the
function at individual points (the deflections) are obtained experimen-
tally. It is recommended that the two first terms of the Bessel-
Stirling formulae be taken into account. A means is proposed for
correcting errors in measurement, and it is urged that the calcula-
tion of the derivatives at the points of discontinuity be refined.

Card 1/1   P. M. Varvak

1. Materials--Mechanical properties 2. Materials--Stresses
3. Mathematics--Applications 4. Mathematics--Effectiveness

BOKSBERG, I.P.

Machine testing the fatigue of plastics and glass plastics in
a pure bending test. Zav.lab. 27 no.2:216 '61.   (MIRA 14:3)

1. Leningradskaya lesotekhnicheskaya Akademiya imeni S. M.
Kirova.
    (Plastics--Testing)   (Glass reinforced plastics--Testing)

BOKSBERG, I.P.

Experimental method for finding out design diagrams for complex cases of bending. Nauch.trudy LTA no.94:19-22 '62.

(MIRA 16:1)

(Flexure)   (Strains and stresses)

BOKSER, O. Ya.

Result of investigation of the higher nervous function in juvenile
chorea before and after sleep therapy. Zh. vysshei nerv. deiat. 3
no.4:592-604 July-Aug 1953.   (CLML 25:4)

1. Clinic for Nervous Diseases of Saratov Medical Institute.

BOKSER, O.Ya; KARPENKO, P.N.

Method of investigation of speech reactions. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 54
no.12:1024-1028 D '54.   (MLRA 8:2)
        (SPEECH,
            appar. for investigation of speech reactions in higher
            nervous funct. tests)
        (CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, function tests,
            higher nervous funct. tests with appar. for investigation
            of speech reactions)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).
        General. Methods and Apparatus.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 79166.

Author : Bokser, O. Ya.
Inst   :
Title   : On the Method of Radioreflexometry.

Orig Pub: Byul. eksperim. biol. i med., 1957, 44, No 10, 117-118.

Abstract: Description of a variant of the TKhR-56 radio-
          reflexometer which has been perfected (Zh. nevro-
          patol. i psikhiatrii, 1954, 54, No 12, 1024) and
          assigned to the investigation of nonconditioned
          and conditioned reflexes in immediate and verbal
          stimuli.

Card   : 1/1

BOKSER, O.Ya.; MISHAKHIN, D.A.; POLTYREV, S.S.

[Philosophical significance of the problem of reticular
formation of the brain] Filosofskoe znachenie problemy re-
tikuliarnoi formatsii golovnogo mozga. 2., dop. izd.
Ivanovo, 1961. 40 p.   (MIRA 16:6)
                              (BRAIN)

BOKSER, O.Ya.; KLEVTSOV, M.I.

Improvement in the radiomethod for the measurement of reflexes.
Biul. eksp. biol. i med. no.2:111-113 F '61.   (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz Ivanovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta. Pred-
stavlena akademikom V.N.Chernigovskim.
            (REFLEX)   (CONDITIONED RESPONSE)
                (PHYSIOLOGICAL APPARATUS)

BOKSER, O., vrach; KLEVTSOV, M., inzh.

Reflex telemetering device. Radio no.5:51-52 My '61.   (MIRA 14:7)
(Medical electronics)

BOKSER, Oskar Yakovlevich; KLEVTSOV, Mikhail Ivanovich; NAZAROV,
V.A., red.; LYUDKOVSKAYA, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Radioreflexometry; equipment, operation, new opportunities
of research] Radiorefleksometriia; apparatura, ekspluatatsiia,
novye vozmozhnosti issledovaniia. Moskva, Medgiz, 1963. 154 p.
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[Radioelectronic apparatus for the time analysis of reflexes]
Radioelektronnaia apparatura dlia vremennogo analiza refleksov.
Moskva, Izd-vo "Energiia," 1964. 62 p. (Massovaia radiobiblio-
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ACCESSION NR AM4008923   BOOK EXPLOITATION   s/

Bokser, Oskar YAkovlevich; Klevtsov, Mikhail Ivanovich

Radioreflexometry; apparatus, operation and new research possibilities (Radiore-
    fleksometriya; apparatura, ekspluatatsiya, novyrye vozmozhnosti issledovaniya),
    Moscow, Medgiz, 1963, 154 p. illus., biblio. 2,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: biology, medicine, radioreflexometry, time measurement, radiotelemetry

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is devoted to a description of one of the most
real methods of studying functions of living organisms -- the telemetric method of
studying reflexes. The book gives the characteristics of quantitative evaluation
of reflex activity, cites the principles of time-measuring instruments in general
and chronoreflexometers in particular. There is a detailed description of reflexo-
meters produced by the Soviet industry and problems of using them for specific re-
search are cited. Special attention is given to new uses and possibilities for re-
search that are permitted by the new equipment by radiotelemetry and wire communica-
tion between the experimenter and the subject. The prospects for the development
of radioreflexometry and its equipment are noted. The book is intended for neuro-
physiologists, psychologists, physicians, and medical students interested in radio-
reflexometry and also for engineers and technicians in medical-biological institu-

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tions and the medical industry.

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